

C. A. Weatherby. Like *C. cordifolia* it is a rather rank and lax, thin-leaved plant, with the upper leaves scarcely reduced and long pods (averaging 25 mm.) which are linear, gradually acute and very short-styled; so that *C. Douglassii* is clearly the nearest relative of the Uinta Mountain endemic.

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CAREX DIVISA, TEESDALIA NUDICAULIS AND
THLASPI PERFOLIATUM IN MARYLAND

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CAREX DIVISA Huds. On 30 May 1933 I discovered a thriving colony of this sedge, not before found in America, at Plum Point, Calvert County, Maryland. It grew in the sand around the point of a brackish marsh reaching within about 100 feet of the shore of Chesapeake Bay, the colony extending for perhaps a hundred feet on one side of the marsh and half as far on the other. The hurricanes that visited the coast in the fall of 1933 buried much of the colony under several feet of sand, but the full extent of the damage suffered cannot be estimated until another year. This species is recorded by Kükenthal in the "Pflanzenreich" from a wide range in Europe, Asia, northern Africa, South Africa, and New Zealand (introduced near Auckland), growing in grassy, sandy places, especially in the vicinity of the sea.

In our manuals, *Carex divisa* runs down readily to *Carex arenaria* L., another European species of rare occurrence on our coast in Maryland,¹ Virginia, and Oregon. *Carex divisa* agrees with this species in its long running rootstocks, but is readily separated by the whitish, thin, papery, easily lacerated inner side of the leaf sheath (more or less cartilaginous and brownish in *C. arenaria*); by its much shorter inflorescence, with much shorter basal bract; and by its shorter perigynium (3 mm. long), margined rather than winged, and with a much shorter beak. It bears a closer resemblance to *Carex praegracilis* W. Boott, of western North America. My specimens were identified by Prof. M. L. Fernald.

¹ In Mackenzie's treatment (N. Amer. Fl. 18: 38. 1931) *C. arenaria* is recorded in the United States only from sea beaches near Norfolk and Buckroe, Virginia, and on ballast at Linton, Oregon. In the U. S. National Herbarium are specimens from the following localities not mentioned by Mackenzie: Ballast grounds, Canton, near Baltimore, Maryland, May, 1891, Basil Sollers; old sand dunes, forming loose turf under live-oaks, Hampton, Virginia, 13 May 1903, G. S. Miller, Jr.

TEESDALIA NUDICAULIS (L.) R. Br. On 30 April 1933 I collected this little mustard in flower at Plum Point, Calvert County, Maryland, and a month later made a more extensive collection of specimens in mature fruit at the same locality. It grew rather commonly in sandy ground about a hundred feet back from the shore, either in the open or among scattered scrub pines and red cedars, for a distance of one-eighth mile or more. The plant is a glabrous annual only a few inches high, with a rosette of small, deeply pinnatifid basal leaves. The first stem is erect and naked, with a close corymb of small white flowers later developing into a raceme an inch or so long; the later stems, ascending around the first and often surpassing it in height, bear a few small merely toothed leaves. The pods, on spreading pedicels longer than themselves, are suborbicular or obovate-suborbicular, strongly flattened contrary to the partition, glabrous, strongly margined above, notched, and about 2.5 mm. long, with 2 seeds in each cell. The fruit and the whole appearance of the plant suggest at once some unfamiliar *Lepidium*; the principle distinctive character is the presence on the inside of each filament, toward the base, of a cuneate or roundish white scale usually half as long as the filament or more.¹ In Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum* the genus was put in a different tribe from *Lepidium*, on the basis of the accumbent rather than incumbent cotyledons. This difference, of course, is not an absolutely constant one (two of our commonest species of *Lepidium* being separated principally by this same distinction), and Prantl's placement of the genus (in the *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*) in the subtribe *Lepidiinae* next to *Lepidium* seems more natural. Prantl's description of the seeds as 4 in each cell is incorrect; there are only 2 ovules and 2 seeds in each cell. The generic name is spelled *Teesdalea* by Prantl, but the original and therefore proper spelling is *Teesdalia*.

Teesdalia nudicaulis is not mentioned in Gray's *Synoptical Flora* or in our manuals. The early collections were all made on ballast about Philadelphia, but recent collections in Massachusetts and New Jersey, as well as my own from Maryland, indicate that the plant is becoming established and deserves a place in our floras. Through the courtesy of the curators of the herbaria at Cambridge (Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club), the New York Botanical Garden, the

¹ The species here recorded, *T. nudicaulis*, is further distinguished from *Lepidium* by having unequal petals, the two outer much larger than the inner; in the other species of the genus, *T. Lepidium* DC., the petals are essentially equal.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Field Museum, I have assembled the following records of preserved specimens. Only those in the U. S. National Herbarium have been examined by me.

MASSACHUSETTS: Sandy soil on edge of Dennis Pond, Yarmouth, 10 June 1916, *J. H. Emerton & H. B. Jackson* (N. E. Bot. Club); abundant in sandy fields, Harwich, 2 July 1918, *M. L. Fernald* 16818 (Gray Herb., and elsewhere); garden weed, Harwich, 14 May 1921, *Fernald* 22981 (N. E. Bot. Club).

NEW JERSEY: Established along roadside adjacent to a cemetery near the village, Palmyra, 14 May 1915, *Bayard Long* 11951 (Acad. Phila.); abundant on lawns, paths, and waste ground in cemetery, three-fifths mile south of Palmyra Station, 9 May 1933, *F. J. Hermann* 4105 (Acad. Phila.).

PENNSYLVANIA: On ballast, Girard Point, Philadelphia, 19 April 1878, *C. F. Parker* (Acad. Phila.); same locality [187-?], *Isaac Burk* (Field Mus.); on ballast, Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, May 1878, *C. F. Parker* (U. S. Nat. Herb., Field Mus.); on ballast, Philadelphia, 14 June 1878, *C. A. Boice* (Acad. Phila.), and 1880, *I. C. Martindale* (U. S. Nat. Herb., Acad. Phila.).

MARYLAND: Low sandy ground back of beach, Plum Point, Calvert Co., 30 April and 30 May 1933, *S. F. Blake* 11654 (U. S. Nat. Herb., and elsewhere).

An explanation of the occurrence of these two European plants at Plum Point is not readily available. Plum Point proper, a small community on the shore of Chesapeake Bay, is known mainly as a locality for Miocene fossils. The locality at which the two plants here recorded were collected, sometimes known as New Plum Point, is a small summer resort which has grown up within a dozen years or so less than a mile up the bay from Plum Point. At neither place have any extensive changes been made in the natural features, nor has either ever been a shipping port.

THLASPI PERFOLIATUM L. On 8 April 1934 I found this plant abundant in the old road going up the large Indian mound back of the old railroad station at Popes Creek, Charles County, Maryland. At that time it was in flower and young fruit. This species, distinguished from the common *T. arvense* L. by its much smaller, obovate-suborbicular fruit (only about 5 mm. wide) and its essentially uniform, usually entire, sessile and deeply cordate-clasping (but not "perfoliate") stem leaves, has been recorded in North America apparently only from the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, and Geneva, New York.

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